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*Particulars respecting the Anatomy of the Dugong, intended as a Supplement to Sir T. S. Raffles's Account of that Animal. By Sir Everard Home, Bart. F.R.S. Read June 29, 1820. [Phil. Trans. 1820, p. 315.]*

The object of this communication is to complete the anatomical description of the Dugong, already presented to the Society by Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, who has sent the author a young female animal entire, together with the viscera and skeleton of a male. Drawings representing the external form of the animal, and of its several parts, are annexed. Sir Everard particularly describes the peculiar structure of the stomach of this animal, which differs from all others, and is so complex that description is scarcely intelligible without the aid of a drawing. In some respects it resembles that of the whale, the peccari, hippopotamus, and beaver; at least it contains parts met with in the stomach of those tribes, but the parts are differently situated.

*On the Compressibility of Water. By Jacob Perkins, Esq. Communicated by the late Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. G.C.B. P.R.S. Read June 29, 1820. [Phil. Trans. 1820, p. 324.]*

A hollow and water-tight cylinder, 3 inches in diameter and 18 inches long, with a rod five sixteenths of an inch diameter, sliding through a stuffing box at one of its extremities, and having upon it a flexible ring, placed just above the stuffing box, was filled with water, and put into a cannon of sufficient dimensions, fixed vertically in the earth, with its touch-hole plugged, and its muzzle about 18 inches above ground. A strong cap was firmly secured upon the mouth of the cannon, with a small forcing pump tightly screwed into its centre. There was an aperture secured by a valve, one pound pressure upon which indicated an atmosphere. Upon forcing water into the cannon, it was found that when the instrument contained within it, called by the author a Piezometer, had suffered a pressure equal to a hundred atmospheres, the position of the ring upon the piston indicated that it had been forced into the cylinder to a depth of eight inches, showing that the water had suffered a compression of about 1 per cent.; the same effect was produced by sinking the piezometer to a depth of 500 fathoms in the ocean. Upon sinking a strong empty bottle, well corked and tied down, to a depth of 300 fathoms, the neck only was found remaining upon the line; from the appearance of which it was evident, that a quantity of water, sufficient to fill the bottle, had at that depth been forced through the cork and its coverings, and that the water expanding during the drawing up of the bottle had broken it.

It appearing to the author that the original indication of the piezometer was rendered erroneous by the collapsing of the leather upon the rod under such great pressure, he employed a modification of the instrument, in which a valve was used as a substitute for the piston,

the cylinder being flattened so as to yield to the expansion of the water forced in. By weighing this instrument full of water, before and after it had been submitted to the pressure, the quantity of water forced in was ascertained; whence it appeared that under a pressure of 326 atmospheres, the water had sustained an increase of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. In a future communication the author proposes to detail the results of a new set of experiments on the compressibility of water, which he hopes will be susceptible of greater precision.

*Astronomical Observations.* By Stephen Groombridge, Esq. F.R.S.  
Read June 29, 1820. [*Phil. Trans.* 1820, p. 330.]

In the present improved state of astronomical observations, it is material to possess the readiest and most accurate means of finding the apparent time. The right ascension of certain fixed stars having been precisely obtained relatively with each other, and with the equinoctial points during the course of many years, affords the direct method of ascertaining the right ascension of the mid-heaven: hence the convenience of having the corrections of these stars in the form of tables, that the same may be taken out at one view with the arguments of the sun's longitude, and of the moon's node. For this purpose the mean diurnal motion is adapted to the longitude of the sun, as found in the Nautical Almanac, at the time the star passes the meridian. The mean epoch is reduced to the vernal equinox less four seconds, in order to render the corrections additive; which, being an universal period, the same applies to all parts of the world. To these tables Mr. Groombridge has subjoined some observations of the planets at and near the oppositions; also of the solstices of the last two years, and of the comet of 1819.

*On the Black Rete Mucosum of the Negro, being a Defence against the Scorching Effect of the Sun's Rays.* By Sir Everard Home, Bart. F.R.S. Read November 9, 1820. [*Phil. Trans.* 1821, p. 1.]

The use of the black rete mucosum of the negro is a subject which has fruitlessly engaged the attention of the physiologist. The author's mind was directed to this inquiry by the circumstance of a silver fish having its back scorched in consequence of the removal of some trees which shaded the pond in which it lived; this recalled to Sir Everard's recollection the circumstance of his having suffered severely from the scorching sun of the tropic, upon parts of the body protected from the direct rays of the sun by thin white linen, and led him to suspect that the noxious effects were derived not, as has commonly been supposed, from the mere heating power of the sun's rays, but from the joint agency of heat and light: he therefore made certain experiments, detailed in this paper, which show that the face and hands may be exposed to a temperature of  $100^{\circ}$  to  $120^{\circ}$ , without producing pain, provided light be excluded; but that if the same, or even an inferior degree of heat, be produced by the direct light of the sun, it